

Statutory Employment and Decertification Provisions

TITLE 19 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CHAPTER 51

PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL

19-5109. POWERS OF THE COUNCIL -- STANDARDS OF TRAINING, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF PEACE OFFICERS -- CERTIFICATION -- PENALTIES.

(1) It shall be the duty of and the council shall have the power:

(f) To establish such other requirements for employment, retention and promotion of peace officers, including minimum age, physical and mental standards, citizenship, moral character, experience and such other matters as relate to the competence and reliability of peace officers.

(g) To certify peace officers as having completed all requirements established by the council in order to be eligible for permanent employment as peace officers in this state.

(3) No peace officer shall have or exercise any power granted by any statute of this state to peace officers unless such person shall have been certified by the council within one (1) year of the date upon which such person commenced employment as a peace officer, except in cases where the council, for good cause and in writing, has granted additional time to complete such training. The council shall decertify any officer who is convicted of any felony or offense which would be a felony if committed in this state. The council may decertify any officer who:

(a) Is convicted of any misdemeanor;

(b) Willfully or otherwise falsifies or omits any information to obtain any certified status;
or

(c) Violates any of the standards of conduct as established by the council's code of ethics, as adopted and amended by the council.

All proceedings taken by the council shall be conducted in accordance with [chapter 52, title 67](#), Idaho Code.

(4) Any law enforcement agency as defined in section [19-5101](#)(c), Idaho Code, in which any peace officer shall resign as a result of any disciplinary action or in which a peace officer's employment is terminated as a result of any disciplinary action, shall, within fifteen (15) days of such action, make a report to the council.

(5) The council shall, pursuant to the requirements of this section, establish minimum basic training and certification standards for county detention officers that can be completed within one (1) year of employment as a county detention officer.

(6) The council may, upon recommendation of the juvenile training council and pursuant to the requirements of this section, implement minimum basic training and certification standards for juvenile detention officers, juvenile probation officers, and employees of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections who are engaged in the direct care and management of juveniles.

(7) The council may, upon recommendation of the correction standards and training council, and pursuant to the requirements of this section, establish minimum basic training and certification standards for state correction officers and for adult probation and parole officers.

(8) The council may, upon recommendation of a probation training advisory committee and pursuant to the requirements of this section, establish minimum basic training and certification standards for misdemeanor probation officers.

(9) The council may reject any applicant for certification who has been convicted of a misdemeanor, and the council shall reject an applicant for certification who has been convicted of a felony, the punishment for which could have been imprisonment in a federal or state penal institution.

(10) As used in this section, "convicted" means a plea or finding of guilt, notwithstanding the form of judgment or withheld judgment, regardless of whether the sentence is imposed, suspended, deferred or withheld, and regardless of whether the plea or conviction is set aside or withdrawn or the case is dismissed or reduced under section [19-2604](#), Idaho Code, or any other comparable statute or procedure where the setting aside of the plea or conviction, or dismissal or reduction of the case or charge, is based upon lenity or the furtherance of rehabilitation rather than upon any defect in the legality or factual basis of the plea, finding of guilt or conviction.

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